THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1858.

nance.

Mr. B. also presented the petition of Wm. Flemming and others of the marine artillery, who served in the war of 1812, praying to be allowed pensions for said service; which was referred to the Committee on Pen-

service; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from a number of
the most active and intelligent merchants of the city of
Sew York, praying that the sum of \$162,500 may be appropriated as compensation for thirteen round trips to be
performed by the New York and Havro Steamship Company, from June 1, 1858, to June 1, 1869, and providing
in the that said company shall agree to perform the service at the same rate of compensation for a period not
exceeding ten years, and that the difference between the
said sum and the amount actually accruing from postage,
sa and inhand, from June 1, 1857, to June 1, 1858, be
paid to the company aforesaid in further compensation
for the thirteen round trips; which was referred to the
Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. BELL presented the petition of E. T. Peyton, pray-

Mr. RENJAMIN presented the petition of Neah H. Fledge, remonstrating against the confirmation of the title to a certain tract of land to the heirs of Pierre Brous-sard, contemplated by the bill No. 211 of the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. B. also presented the petition of Henry M. Fleury, praying the cuactment of a law authorizing him to prose-cute his claim against the United States to a certain tract of land; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to expend the appropriation made July 8, 1836, upon such channel of the St. Mary's river as he may select, reported it without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. C., from the same committee, submitted adverse reports on the memorial of Brown & Curry and the petition of Beverly Diggs.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of Anton L. C. Portman; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill to continue the pension, to whom was referred to Catharine M. Hamer, and also numerous petitions praying for a continuance of pensions, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, on the ground that the cases were provided for in a general bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. J., from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Catharine Dickerson; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Joseph Haynes, and reported a bill for the relief of Can-

Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the Committee on Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Joseph Haynes, and reported a bill for the relief of Captain John Pickell, lato lieutenant in the United States army; which was read and passed to a second reading.

II. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the House of

Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the House of lopresentatives to revive an act entitled "An act for the legic of the heirs or legal representatives of William Conway, deceased," reported it without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the claim of Rachel Morey.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Stephen R. Rowan, praying to be discharged from liability incurred as receiver of public moners, in consequence of a robbery, reported a bill for his relief; which was read and passed to a second reading.

reading.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of P. S. Duval & Co.; which
was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked and obtained leave to introduce

Mr. BENJAMIN asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to affirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. GWIN asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorize augmented rates for surveying the public lands in the Territory of Washington; which was read take and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of transferring the jurisdiction over Indian affairs from the Department of the Interior to that of War.

On motion by Mr. HALE, a resolution was adopted in-structing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire in-to the propriety and expediency of paying to officers of the army a gross sum in full for all their compensation, instead of the allowances and commutations at present allowed them.

On motion by Mr. BROWN, a resolution was adopted

thing apart Saturday of this week for the consideration business relating to the District of Columbia.

On motion by Mr. IVERSON, a resolution was adopted equesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the secretary of the Treasury to communicate.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 23.

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1858.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

The following is a comparative statement of the condi-tion of the banks of the city of New York, May I and

upon the returns of the banks of that city:

On motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and for other purposes; which was discussed at some length by Messrs. STUART, HUNTER, POLK, and others; and, several amendments having been adopted, the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. EIGLER, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives authorizing the arrangement and disposal of public buildings in the city of Philadel-phia was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill repealing all laws or parts of laws allowing bounties to vessels employed in the bank and cod fisheries.

Mr. HALE spoke in opposition to the bill, but promised that, if it could be amended so as to abolish the naval school for officers at Annapolis, he would vote for it. He thought it was more important to have a school for the education of seamen than for the education of officers.

Mr. MALLORY and Mr. DAVIS advocated the bill.
Mr. D. suggested that a corps of efficient seamen might
be raised up by means of the apprentice system, by which
the boys who are lounging about the wharves of our
large cities, homeless, parentless, and friendless, might
be made useful and industrious members of society instead of growing up to be outcasts and vagabonels.
Mr. PUGH had nothing to say against fishermen.
They were a useful and industrious class of citizens, but
why should all the other citizens of the United States be
taxed for their support? They build their vessels, go
out and catch codfish, and then sell them and put the
money in their own pockets; and they have no more

Affairs.

Affair

fairs.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, asked consent to introduce bill to organize the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, objected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to limit the liability of ship-owners, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851—the question being on the motion of Mr. Man-

for him to withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER stated that it was not, as the previous question had been seconded, and the House had ordered

the main question.

The question being taken, the bill was not laid on the

The bill was then read a third time and rejected—yeas

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the three regiments of volunteers authorized by an act of Congress approved 7th April, 1858; which was read twice and committed.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills: which were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to be considered with the other territorial business:

A bill to provide for the completion of the military road from Fort Union to Santa Fo, New Mexico.

A bill making an appropriation for the repair of certain military roads in Kansas Territory, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

A bill for the completion of the road from Council Bluffs to New Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota to the territorial government of Washington:" which was read twice and committed.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, from the same committee, reported back the bill for the relief of Charles J. Mason: which was committed.

DERATE IN COMMITTER OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, asked, but did not obtain, consent to introduce a resolution confining debate during the remainder of the session to the subject under consideration, and limiting the time of speaking to half an hour.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, from the select committee on the tariff investigation; offered the following joint resolu-tion; which was reforred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

JOINT RESOLUTION for paying the compensation phere employed by committees of the House of Re plans employed by committees of the flows of the stenegra Resides, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to allow and pay, out of any money in the treasury as otherwise appropriated, the compensation of the atmographers em-ployed by the House of Representatives, as ardered under the direc-tion of the House. THE ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House resumed the consideration of Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. RICAUD, of Maryland addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He alluded to the formation of the constitution of the United States, and the powers of the different States, and contended that, unless this power of a State to admit aliens to the rights of citizenship was checked, the time was fast approaching when the power of this government was to be in the hands of foreigners, and taken from the native population. By the rule of

pose.

Mr. GARNETT then moved that the number of representatives allowed to the State be reduced to one.

Mr. STEPHENS demanded the previous question which was sustained.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the contraction of th

Cockerill, Colfar, Combins, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Carry, Curria, Baydison, Davis of Indians, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elitott, Koghish, Eustis, Farnasweth, Faulkaner, Fenton, Fierence, Foley, Garnett, Cartrell, Gillis, Gilman, Goode, Goodwin, Greenwood, Gregg, Greesbeck, Grow, Harlan, Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Huylor, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tonnessoe, J. Gianey Jones of Pennsylvania, Oren Jones of Pennsylvania, Kellogg, Kelly, Landy, Lavrence, Lasch, Leidy, Leiter, Lotcher, Lovejey, Mackey, Mason, Mattesoni, Miller, Millison, Moore, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Morse of New York, Niblack, Nichols, Palmer, Parker, Pondison, Peytos, Phelas, Philips, Potter, Dowell, Quitman, Reagan, Reilly, Richie, Ruffu, Kussell, Sandidge, Scales, Scott, Shaer of Illinois, Shawt of North Carolina, Schaer of Stration, Shawt of Maryland, Tapput, Teylor of New York, Taylor of Louisdan, Thayer, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Maryland, Tayput, Teylor of New York, Taylor of Louisdan, Thayer, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Bilinois, Washburn of Maloo, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Whalos, Wortoudyke, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Vennessee.—142.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 157, nays 38—as follows:

YEAS—Measrs, Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Arneld, Atkins, Avery, Barkadiale, Bonnett, Billinghurat, Illiss, Bocck, Dowie, Hoyce, Branch, Bryan, Buffinton, Surfungame, Burnett, Burns, Campbell, Caruthers, Case, Caskie, Chaffee, Chaptna, Chek of Hisson, Cooke, Cragin, Cragle of Missouri, Calgo of North Carolina, Straffed, Curry, Curlis, Baurrell, Davidson, Davis of Indians, Bowts of Mass, Harlan, Harlan, Howard, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkin, Jewett, Jones of Tonnessee, J. Glancy Jones of Fenneylvania, Kotlon, Howard, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tonnessee, Julie, Jackson, Harlan, Harlan, Harlan, Harlan, Harlan, Harlan, Harlan,

The House then resumed the consideration of bills on the Speaker's table on their third residing, when the bill to prevent inconvenient accumulation in the Post Office Department of the postmaster's quarterly returns was read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution concerning the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was next taken up—the question being on seconding the demand for the previous question on the presenble.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 84, nays 88.

The demand for the previous question being sustained, Mr. MILLSON, of Virginis, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 65, nays 102.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the preamble, and it was not agreed to—yeas 67 nays 99.

Mr. SEEKLES, of New York, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He shought the House would concurredly understood in many quarters of the House. It was well understood that negotiations were now pending, and had been pending for some time, under favorable auspices, with a view of bringing the two countries of the vocations.

by the fifteenth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo for the payment of claims of cithens of the United
States against the government of Mexico, remains unexpended.

On motion by Mr. MALJORY, the resolution which he
submitted yesterday was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the Senate the result of
the recent explorations under the command of Lieut. J.
A. Craven, of the United States navy, as to the practicability of interoceanic communication from the Guil
of Darien to the Pacific ocean, by the Atrato and Truando rivers.

Alsourness apparers.

Mr. IVERSON submitted a resolution, which lies over
do rivers.

Alsourness apparers.

Mr. IVERSON submitted a resolution, which lies over
of the the recent of the present season the special order
shall not be taken up until one o'clock, unless otherwise
ordered by the Senate.

Mr. I. also submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report an
amendment to be added to the naval appropriation bill
when the same shall come before the Senate for its action, providing that those officers of the navy who were
of a Stete subposition of the constitution, and that
sound providing that those officers of the navy who were
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of the remainder of the present session the special order
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of the remainder of the present session the special order
of the remainder of the present session the special order
ordered by the Senate.

Mr. I. also submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report vorable—without information from any quarter; he said it was without precedent in the history of the government for a resolution like this to be pressed through the House. One of the chief obstacles to a good understanding between the two countries in relation to the whole Central American question—the Pay Islands and the Mosquito protectorate—no longer existed. Lord Palmerston had retired, at least for a period, from power, and the ministry now in power was one which at no former period had shown a disposition to interpose the obstacles to an adjustment that Lord Palmerston always made when he was in office. The ministry now in power had recognised the fact that there was such a thing as American policy—a policy of progress, of commercial and territorial development, and a policy that must be respected. He was as strongly opposed as any gentleman to the treaty under the British interpretation of it, but he did not believe that by the American construction there was any mutuality of benefits, and that it ought to be abrogated. The expression of such an opinion by the House at this time stultined our government, and was directly in conflict with the position heretofore taken by the executive branch of our government in the conduct of all negotiations with Great Britain, and would place the whole question upon new grounds. The true policy for the government to pursue was to cultivate cordial relations with the Central Ameri an States—to protect them from outrage and aggression rather than to be the medium by which outrage and aggression can be perpetrated upon them.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said he should not have

Tusnax, May 11.—No. 69. James H. Suydam, plantiff in error, es. Wm. H. Williamson et al. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause, with costs.

No. 109. Edward Rice, plaintiff in error, et. The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. In error to the supreme court of the Territory of Minnesota. This writ of error was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 110. Thos. Maguire, claimant of the steamer Gollant, es. Stephen Card. This c by Mr. Blair for the appellant, and by Mr. Doyle for the

Adjourned until Friday morning 11 o'clock.

THE FLOODS! THE FLOODS!

The conviction forces itself upon us that the present is one of the most verribls floods ever known upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The damage already done is unquestionably great, and we fear the worst is to come. Our columns yosterday and to-day furnish evidences of the mighty power of the waters and of their disastrous effects. Both above and below the city, crevasses have been made, and below us on both sides of the river. We hear that the rice plantations below, and many sugar plantations, both above and below, will be for the time being seriously injured, and the crops to a great extent cut off. So far as the city is concerned, we do not apprehend any immediate danger, and yet we caunot resist the impulse to urge the city authorities to guard with increased vigilance every point, and extend it both above and below the city. Forewarned, forcarmed. They should be in constant readiness to proceed at a moment's notice at any hour of the day or night to any point where there may be the least indication of danger. Men and material should be provided beforehand for sudden camergencies. We understand the crevasse on the opposite side of the river has been abandoned, all hope of closing it having been given up! In addition to this, another crevasse having broken out on the same aide of the river, some fifteen miles shove, it would not in the least surprise us if the waters of the two should connect with each other, and inundate the plantations of St. Charles and Jefferson. The rivers above are either on a stand or rising, and, consequently, we can expect no fall here perhaps for weeks.

It seems to us that the Bell Crevasse has been managed badly. We think it ought to and might have been closed at an early day; but whether it is now practicable before the river will fall we cannot say. Again, we urge our antihorities to sleepless vigiliance in guarding this side of the river.

of the river.

The total coinage of the branch of the United States mint at New Orleans, for the month of April, was \$350, 000, of which \$240,000 was silver—half-dollars and half-dimes.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—We learn from a reliable gentleman, recently arrived from the South, that in the last few weeks there has been opened at what is known as the Puckerson gold mine, about 21 miles from Altona, Geergia, a vein of gold of richness equal, if not superior, to any ever discovered in this country. The vein has been penetrated at three different points and exhibits the most assomabing richness. He promised to leave with us a specimen as soon as he obtained a parcel promised to be forwarded by the owners.—Richmond Whig.

A new kind of cotton, called the rose cotton, excelling in firmness of lint and length of the staple the kind ordinarily produced, has been sold in Galveston. Texas, at a price above the market value of the Mexican thif cotton. As a new variety, it promises to be a very decided

The Chirago Democrat says that laborers in that city are not likely to get more than six shillings a day during the coming season, and that hundreds are there now out

upon the returns of the banks of that city:

Such a general increase we have not reported for a long time. The movement in all, departments is rapidly enlarging, and the aggregates, in some instances, are more expanded than ever before. The specie reserve has reached the enormous amount of thirty-five and a half millions of dollars, while the actual deposits are upwards of a million in excess of any previous statement. In the absence of any activity in business, we find the banks increasing their discount line upwards of half a million per week. At this rate, by the time trade opens and becomes brisk, the bank loans will be up to the highest aggregate of last year. The deposits have run up to a total never before anticipated, and this large sum finds no employment. The investments of the day are not pressing on the market, and an ordinary advance in prices for the speculative stocks would absorb but a trifle of the idle capital of Wall street. If one man buys, another must sell, so that if one man finds use for his money in purchasing stocks, the other has the proceeds of such sales in hand, and is compelled to look about for some way of employing it. In the absence of business, real estate improvements, speculation in staple articles, &c., this accumulation of money must go on. Nothing but an increase in value will absorb it.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The attempt in progress by England to secure an abolition of the Stade duce, now levied on all the commerce of the river Elbe, will be hailed with satisfaction by every maritime nation. These dues are unjust—they are a species of black mail, and a deckled injury to the commerce of Hamburgh, thus shamefully shackled by the kingdom of Hanover, to which Hamburgh is in no way subject or beholden. The matter has been brought before the British Parliament by Mr. Ricardo, who recently moved an address to her Majesty, representing the injury to British commerce inflicted by the tax levied by Hanover or merchandise and shipping ascending the river Elbe, under the denomination of the Stade ducs, and praving her Majesty to give notice of the terminaturn the direction of the troop, which is generally with the wind.

The same author says, speaking of locusts: "When they take the field they always follow a leader, whose motions they invariably observe. They often migrate from their native country, probably in quest of a greener supply of food. On these occasions they appear in such large flocks as to darken the ab; forming many compact bodies or awarms, of several hundred yands square. These flights are very frequent in Barbary, and generally happen at the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, after the wind has blown from the south some days."

Is it not easy to recognise in those descriptions of the castern grasshopper, or locust, the same destructive and singular insect that is now ravaging portions of this State! or merchandiso and shipping ascending the river Elbe, under the denomination of the Stade dues, and praying her Majesty to give notice of the termination of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Hanover, of the twenty-second of July, 1844.—
In making his motion, Mr. Ricardo described the delays, vexations, and annoyances attendant upon the tax of the Stade dues, and gave a short sketch of their history. The collection of the Stade dues dates back to 1038. In 1715 these dues were sold by Denmack to George I, as Elector of Hanover, for a sum of £150,-006. This sum was paid out of the taxes of the people of England: Moreover, England was involved in a war with Sweden, upon the termination of which a further sum of 1,000,000 rix dollars was paid to obtain peaceable possession of the disputed territories, including the power

NON-COMMUNICANT DELEGATES IN EPISCOPAL

protests on the part of English merchants; but the reimposition was submitted to because it occurred at a period when it was believed that the Congress of Vienna would soon settle all matters relating to the navigable rivers of Germany. The treaty of Vienna provided for the freedom of navigation of all the German rivers, and prohibited all charges which were not equally imposed on vessels of all countries. Notwithstanding this, the Hanoverian government retained the collection of the Stade dues, on the pretext that this was a sea, not a river duty. The New York Courier thinks the United States should take the lead in this matter, the way being plain before us, as Great Britain could not act under a year. The editor truly says: "that it is peculiarly fitting that we should take front rank in breaking up this unjustifiable restriction on trade by Hanover, inasmuch as we were the first to bring Denmark to her sense of duty in the similar op-

Francis J. Parker, of St. Mark's church, Boston, op-posed the amendment. Rev. Dr. Vinton, rector of St. Paul's schurch, made an to bring Denmark to her sense of duty in the similar op-pressive restriction of the Sound dues. We were plo-neers for commerce in the waters of Denmark, let us go forward and continue our beneficent action in the waters of Hanover." It may here be remarked, that a resolu-tion has been moved in the House of Representatives, asking for inferrention with regard to the Stade dues, with a view to adopt measures that will lead to their aboli-tion.

among other things, that no other church admitted into its government persons not members; that no Christian professor should be subjected to laws made by those not communicants, and who therefore could not be reached by those laws; that it was against the interest of religion that non-professors should regulate its administration, and the like.

Hon. Benj. F. Hallett wished it understood that the rector did not represent his parish in this. Mr. Hallett, who is a lay delegate of St. Paul's, but not a communicant, was proceeding, when Dr. Vinton asked him to point out a single proof of the assertion, and said that the subject had not been brought up distinctively at any church meeting.

Dr. Lyman, another lay delegate from St. Paul's, intimated to Mr. Hallett that he was fully uncommitted on the subject, and no man could say he was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Hallett argued that the amendment was inexpedient in the polity of the Episcopal Church; that it was unjust to the rights of the lafty and people, and uncalled for and unnecessary.

Mr. Wm. Raymond Lee, of Roxbury, called for a vote by orders whenever the question should be put to vote. He was supported by other delegates.

Rev. James Leeds, of Salem, opposed the amendment.

Henry M. Parker, of Boston, was in doubt, and desired a postponement of the question, although the tendency of its remarks was against the amendment. Francis Hilliard, of Roxbury, loped the question would not be delayed. He spoke in opposition to the

But few people are aware of the immense falling off in the staple agricultural products of the older States, as exhibited by the census reports. New England, for instance, in 1840, raised over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, but in 1850 slav yielded but 1,000,000—a decline of fifty per cent. In ten years. The population, in the mean time, had considerably increased. There has been a considerable decline, undoubtedly, since 1850. The four States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, which raised 12,000,000 bushels of whoat in 1840, raised but 5,000,000 bushels in 1850. The number of sheep in the State of New York had decreased so that there were nearly 300,000 less than there were thirty years ago. Within a period of five years the decrease has been nearly fifty per cent, while the decrease in the number of houses, cows, and swine is above infleen per cent. In 1845 the product of wheat was 13,391,770 bushels. It has stendily declined since, and the product of the past year did not exceed 6,000,000 bushels.

The older sections of our country are becoming more and more dependent upon the granary of the Noithwest for their supplies of leading agricultural products. Their land is getting worn out and unproductive, and the people are turning their attention to manufactures and commerce. In time, scientifical agriculture, directed by the resource of wealth, will reclaim, in almost all of its old fertility, those districts: but for the present they must look chewhere, in a measure, for the great supplies of the stat of the. The opening of new Territories, soon to become States, in the West, is the greatest of blessings to the old Altantic States, not only as relieving them of considerable population they can well apare, but as assisting to kee, it was the price of agricultural products to a reasonable figure. Mr. T. L. Wakefield, of Dedham, favored the amend ment.

Rev. John Catton Smith, of Trinity church, opposed it.

He was ready to trust this whole matter to the parishes.

He believed they would send none but true men. This amendment, if carried, would only be an approximation to the principle involved.

Mr. Littell believed the amendment to be very desirable.

Mr. Littell believed the amendment to be very destrable.

The amendment was rejected, the clergy standing 14 for and 22 against it; the parishes 8 for and 18 against. Bishop Eastburn expressed his gratification.

A gentleman moved the Amendment to lay over till next year, but it was laid on the table.

The right of the convention to lay the proposition on the table was denied; it was to lay over till the next convention for action. It was taken from the table again; a motion not to receive it was made and argued on points of order.

The motion not to receive was withdrawn, and a motion to indefinitely postpone the proposition was made and lost—29 to 30. The revival at Portsmouth, Ohio, terminated in a week's debate between Rev. Mr. Frank'in and Rev. Mr. Merrill, on the subject of baptism. There was a high state of beiligerent excitement, and Mr. Merrill was publicly presented with a gold watch by the party that considered him the victor. His reverend opponent arose to say that he expected his reward in Heaven, but was promptly hissed down. The revival stopped when the water controversy commenced.

and lost—29 to 30.

A few months' ago a gang of counterfeiters was broken up in Indiana. One of them, a Dr. Rogers, was tried recently. When the jury came into court with their verdict, he was standing he a door upon the opposite side of the street, and as soon as the verdict of guilty was announced in court, probably at a signal given by an accomplice, he ran through an alley leading into another street, and jumping into a wagon to which two fast horses were attached made his escape. The whole plan of escape had been previously arranged, and was very successfully carried out.

commenced.

LENGTHY WEDDING TOUR.—Mr. Frederick G. Baylies and Miss Julietta A. H. Jackson were married last week at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the happy pair started immediately on their wedding tour, which is to be over the plains, through Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah Territories, to California.

to California.

It is stated that within the last twenty-two years the Raptists in the United States have made a clear gain of 6,565 churches, 4,224 ministers, and 593,639 members, being an annual increase of 335 churches, 192 ministers, and 27,529 members. The increase for the last ten years has been much greater in the southern than in the northern States—the greatest increase having been in Virginia, Alabama, and Missouri. carried out.

Hon. John W. Noell, candidate for Congress in the 7th congressional district of Missouri, has arranged to address the people of every county of that district. The can vass will commence on the 17th instant, at Ironton, Iron County. The appointments already published extend to the 17th of July.